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DATA EVALUATION REPORT

STUDY TYPE: Acute Oral Toxicity in Rats.

TOX. CHEM. NO.: New Chemical 129032

ACCESSION NUMBER: D179381

MRID NO.: 421783-02; Amended MRID #41827-11.

TEST MATERIAL: (2-[1-methyl-2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy) ethoxy]

pyridine.

SYNONYMS: Sumilarv; S-31183.

STUDY NUMBER(S): GLN 81-1.

SPONSOR: Sumitomo Chemical Co., Osaka, Japan.

TESTING FACILITY: Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited. 5-33, Kitahama 4-Chome, Chuo-Ku, Osaka, Japan.

TITLE OF REPORT: Sumilarv--Acute oral toxicity of S-31183 in (Original report written in Japanese, translated by Takachi Suzuki, Research Associate, May 14, 1987).

AUTHOR(S): Takashi Suzuki

Number NNT-70-0005, February 4, 1987. REPORT ISSUED:

GLP Review: Masanori Takatsuka, dated Jan 29, 1987.

CONCLUSIONS:

Rats dosed with 1000, 2500 and 5000 mg/kg of Sumilarv in corn oil survived for 14 days. The LD50 therefore was greater than 5000 mg/kg for both sexes. Toxic signs associated with the administration of the test material included decrease of spontaneous activity, soft feces and diarrhea after receiving 2500 mg/kg or more in the males and in females receiving 5000 Mean body weight was depressed for 7 days in the male animals and for 14 days in females given 5000 mg/kg. Autopsy findings at the end of 14 days showed no changes that could be related to the test material.

CLASSIFICATION: Toxicity Category IV. Core Minimum data.

A. MATERIALS:

- 1. <u>Test compound</u>: S-31183, Technical. Description: white solid synthesized by Sumitomo Chemical Company; Batch # PTG-86011. Purity: 97.2 %. Impurities were listed in composition statement.
- Test animals: Species: Rats. Strain: Sprague Dawley.
 Age: six weeks. Weight: Males, 232- 256; Females 156 gm. Source: Charles River Japan, Inc., Knagawa.

B. STUDY DESIGN:

Animal assignment. Animals were randomized using a computer program by Toxipac System 300, Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto.

Methods: The test material was suspended in corn oil (500 mg/ml) and administered by gavage 5 animals/sex group at dosing levels of 2, 5, and 10 ml/kg (corresponding to 1. 2,5 and 5 gm/kg, respectively). A control group received corn oil only at 10 ml/kg.

The animals were for toxicity observed after dosing toxicity at 10 min, 30 min, 1,2 and 4 hours and daily for 2 weeks thereafter. Body weights were measured before dosing and weekly thereafter. At the end of the 14 day observation period, the animals were subjected to necropsy and gross observations.

<u>Statistical Methods:</u> Student t-tests were used to determine the significance of mean differences.

C. RESULTS:

There were not deaths resulting from the administration of the test materials at any dose levels. Body weight measurements are shown in the attached table (Table 3, page 9 taken from the report). Body weights in the low and middle dose groups were similar to control animals for both sexes, for both weighing periods. Significant changes in body weight were seen in the high dose females at 7 and 14 days and only at 7 days in the high dose males.

There were no toxic signs in the low dose males or females and in the middle dose females. The middle dose males of the mid-dose group showed decrease activity at 4 hours after the administration of the chemical which cleared in one day. The high dose animals showed decreased activity, soft feces and diarrhea which developed 2 hours after administration of the chemical and disappeared within 2 days in both sexes.

At necropsy, a white substance was observed in the urinary bladders in all groups of animals (1 or 2 animals/group) with no relation to the administration of the test material. One female each in the control and high dose groups only showed fluid accumulation in the horn of the uterus.

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